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2. That these forces are not hostile and antagonistic but complementary.

3. That nationalism in its exaggerated form is a world menace and the source of injustice, misunderstandings, hatreds and wars; but in its true form it is a world blessing and the source of justice, cooperation and peace.

4. That in the new world order immediately ahead nationalism will not disappear, but through internationalism will continue to play a still greater part in human affairs.

5. That the League of Nations is not an innovation but merely the culmination of many historical forces of the past—the latest concrete expression of internationalism—sort of a milestone to mark further advances.

6. That as a piece of governmental machinery the League of Nations will not give the world peace, unless back of it are peaceful intentions, the will to foresee the causes of war and to remove them, an honest effort to cooperate in order to bring all international relationships up to a higher level of morality, justice and good will.

This handy, compact volume, packed from cover to cover with facts from the pens of sixteen specialists, is a genuine contribution to the new science of international relations. It is a sane, sensible book based on history, political science and economics, and admirably suited to its purpose. It should be read by every American who desires an intelligent conception of present world conditions. Professor Duggan deserves the gratitude of every student of international affairs for having produced it.

A. C. FLICK,  
*Syracuse University.*

*The Italian Emigration of Our Times.* By ROBERT FRANZ FOERSTER. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1919. 556 pp.

Professor Foerster has made a notable and unique contribution to American literature on immigration. His exhaustive study of Italian emigration at its source, and in the various countries to which Italians emigrate, is the most illuminating study that we have seen of any of the races of America's recent immigration. Seven chapters are given to an analysis of the causes of their emigration, the information being drawn from Italian official reports and the writings of Italian scholars. The influence of such factors as malarial low lands, unwise deforestation, deficient rainfall, defective systems of land tenancy, poorly

balanced taxation systems, starvation wages, and unrestrained birth rates, upon emigration, is carefully worked out. Then one follows the Italian to the various countries of Europe; to France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria Hungary; and to North Africa, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States; and then back to Italy again. For the author is studying a migration problem, not an emigration or an immigration problem, and he covers both the flow and the ebb of the tide.

It is a book of facts. The author has been more interested in providing information than in proving a thesis. The majority of the books and articles on immigration at the present time available in the United States were written by people either so biased in favor of the immigrants, or so biased against them, that they are not dependable. Feeling rather that scientific research is the basis of many of them, while others have been written by people who have read about immigrants rather than had first hand knowledge, Professor Foerster's book is to be classed with the small number of thorough studies. It is well worth the time of every student of immigration. It should be widely read by thoughtful American citizens.

D. D. LESCOHIER,  
*University of Wisconsin.*

*The Foreign Trade of China.* By CHONG SU SEE, Ph.D. New York. Columbia University, 1919, 450 pp.

The closing of the "Great War" has brought to some of the belligerent countries definite rights, opportunities, and responsibilities. In many instances the wrongs of centuries are being corrected. For the most part those countries, whose abuses and sufferings have been widely advertised and are therefore well known to the populations of influential nations, are the ones who have been definitely accorded justice in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations has started upon a mission of administering that which has been accomplished by the Treaty of Versailles. To assume that this treaty has rectified the wrongs of every country or has even touched upon the most intense abuses of countries having potential influences of the greatest importance for the future, is absurd. The infant League of Nations is therefore born into an opportunity unlimited in its scope but nevertheless clouded by the shortsightedness of at least certain of the treaty's guarantees.